

# THE AMADOR LEDGER.

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## SURE SIGN OF DEATH.

ONE SIMPLE TEST THAT, IT IS ALLEGED, NEVER FAILS.

**A Physician Who Says He Has Tried It In More Than a Thousand Cases Explains His Method of Preventing Premature Burial.**

The question of an absolutely sure sign of death has troubled mankind from ancient times. It has been most variously answered, but never to entire satisfaction. The difficulties we meet with are: First, that not all organs of the body die in one moment, and second, that the action of some of the vital organs may be so diminished that by ordinary means it appears almost impossible to decide whether the life in them is in fact extinct or not.

The actual causes of physiological death are three: First, cessation of brain function; second, cessation of respiration or failure of the lungs; third, failure of the heart.

The first, involving immediate death of the central or animal nervous system only, is not at once followed by the inactivity of the peripheral nervous system and its special so-called vegetative centers, as long ago was demonstrated by Broca, Segard, and others. So the lungs may continue to contract and expand, the heart may continue to beat, even if with greatly diminished power. We know further that the life of the skin is not extinct. Hair and nails continue to grow, the stomach continues to digest, the liver to secrete bile, etc. Respecting the second cause of death, we well know that respiration may cease for quite awhile if the brain is not affected and the circulation not interrupted. And of the third cause, by heart failure, the same may be said. So we see that we may speak of true, absolute physiological death only after the cessation of function of the three organs together or at least of two of them, the lungs and the heart, without the life action of which the brain certainly cannot operate.

Now, as regards respiration, we have very simple means to demonstrate its cessation. So remains, in fact, as the only one to show its true death the heart. This to provide indeed with absolute certainty is quite a difficult problem. Upon the absence therefore of any and all traces of circulation in the body have been concentrated most experiments. And as regards the same we have to take into consideration that by disease the heart beats might be diminished to but so few faint pulsations per minute, might become so imperceptible, that without the aid of special instruments and long continued observations nothing of their existence may be detected.

In the following I shall give the simple means by which any person easily enough may convince himself of the absence or presence even of the slightest traces of circulation:

If we ligate tight a member of the body—best, for example, a finger—between the first and second joint—in the living we will soon notice, beginning almost at once, a reddish coloration of the portion above the ligature. It becomes darker and darker red and finally assumes a dark bluish red color. The entire upper portion will be thus affected, and only directly around the ligature there will be a small, colorless, white ring. Now, as sure as this discoloration will be observed in the living being, as sure will all traces of it be absent in the dead. The bluish discoloration occasionally observed of and around the finger nails in some corpses is of no influence upon, nor does it interfere in the slightest with, the phenomenon and its correct interpretation. The phenomenon of course is easily enough explained in the living by the stagnation of the blood in the veins and the capillaries when a new supply through the arteries and the backflow through the veins is cut off by the ligature. The white ring around the latter is produced by the partial arterial, partial venous anæmia.

In place of a finger, if, as at times may happen, the skin seems too thick and horny to show the phenomenon plainly, though this will but seldom occur, one may use the toes, the earlaps, even the tip of the nose, if desired. The member must be only thin enough in order to make the ligature as tight and perfect as possible.

I have used this means in about 1,000 to 1,040 cases previous to post mortem examinations.

In one case only I observed the mentioned discoloration, though it was impossible to notice any heart action by any means. I at once resorted to venesection, and, sure enough, the blood flowed, and after a short time faint heart beats up to seven per minute could be distinguished. Everything was done to start respiration. Yet it was too late, and the heart beats within half an hour gradually diminished. The corpse had been lying for dead for over two hours.—Dr. Theodore Deekie in Utica Press.

**A Lesson.**  
At a lesson in a medical college the other day one of the students, who was by no means a dullard, was asked by the professor, "How much is a dose of —?" (giving the technical name of a strong poison).

"A teaspoonful," was the reply.  
The professor made no comment, but the student, a quarter of an hour later, realized that he had made a mistake, and straightway said:

"Professor, I want to change my answer to that question."

"It's too late, sir," responded the professor curtly, looking at his watch. "Your patient has been dead 14 minutes."—London Telegraph.

No matter how bright and sensible a man is, if he gossips discover he is going crazy, the world remarks that he will not have far to go.—Atchison Globe.

**Wasted Time.**  
"Early rising is commendable, but I can't afford it."

"Can't afford it?"  
"When I get up early, I waste a lot of valuable time admiring myself for it."—Chicago Record.

**A Type.**  
"Ethel is the kind of a girl who never carries away in any other woman."

"I see. Brilliant, but homely."—Harper's Bazar.

## GOOD TRUSTS AND BAD TRUSTS.

"Don't say there are good trusts (and bad trusts). You might say there are good kings and bad kings and thus defend monarchy. I don't care whether a king is good or bad—I hate a king."

—W. J. Bryan, at Chicago, Sept. 19.

The above declaration is very characteristic of Mr. Bryan, whose convictions owe their existence to sound rather than to reflection. If a declaration sounds well to him it seems true to him and he pursues his investigations no further.

But there are good trusts, Mr. Bryan, to the contrary notwithstanding, and we have some very excellent ones in California.

The California Raisin association is as certainly a trust as any trust in America, yet it wrongs no one and benefits thousands.

The California growers of raisins, before forming their trust, dumped their entire product on the market within a few weeks, competed disastrously with each other, and, by an excessive competition, deprived every function in handling the product from grower to consumer of all reliability and stability. The packer, the shipper, the jobber, and the retailer all suffered for no one of them dared to buy for fear his competitor would under-buy and consequently under-sell and so leave him to suffer loss. Many prudent men ceased to handle raisins at all or, if at all, in supplies that would last only from day to day.

A bona fide trust was formed. Trustees were selected by the growers to handle their entire product for a common benefit. As sales were made each grower received his part of the proceeds and so there was an end to dumping the product. Money lenders, seeing that there was an assurance of stability, advanced funds on warehouse receipts so that the grower could borrow enough to pay his help for making the crop, the grower was willing to buy because all jobbers bought on the same terms, the retailer could buy of his jobber with an equal certainty of fair dealing. The consumers' market was afflicted with neither a feast nor a famine and prices paid by the consumers were not hurtfully raised and there was a stable price level instead of an unstable fluctuation that prevented anyone knowing what raisins would be worth a week hence.

The prudent growers of California having suffered as the raisin growers have suffered heretofore, have sought the same remedy and with success.

The orange growers are looking to the same method of deliverance and the formation of a trust that shall embrace all the growers of fruits shipped green is looked forward to with hopefulness.

Not one of the trusts has sought to limit production, raise prices unjustly to consumers, crush out competition or encourage speculation in their shares, and as they have done none of the bad things which trusts do, and only the good things which trusts may do, we conclude that, despite Mr. Bryan's sweeping declaration, there are good trusts—good combinations of producers.

It is the policy of the Republican party to afford every facility for the formation of good trusts and every possible means likewise, for the punishment of bad trusts, and for restraining trusts from doing things that are hurtful to society.

It is the policy of Mr. Bryan and his party to destroy all trusts, the good and the bad, the useful as well as the hurtful. The Republican party would say to the Californian fruit grower: "Organize for your own protection, but not for the injury of others." Mr. Bryan's party says to them: "For fear that you would misuse the needful power for helping yourselves you shall not combine your several interests in one interest but shall fight until you bring each other to bankruptcy. We don't care whether trusts are good or bad. We hate trusts."

Mr. Bryan is deficient in discrimination. To his unanalytical mind the doctrine of the divine right of kings is a perfect parallel to the doctrine of the right of producers to organize for their own protection, but a man having common sense, and an ordinary discrimination, is able to see that opposition to kingship rests on a disbelief in the doctrine of the divine right of an hereditary power to rule other men, whereas the trust owes its existence to a right to organize for self-protection—the first law of nature.

In other words kingship owes its origin to a wrong principle. The trust owes its existence to a perfectly correct principle. A good king can not cure the wrong principle to which he owes his kingship office. A bad trust can not violate the true principle to which it owes its origin. The trust is good or bad according to its acts, just as an individual is good or bad according to his acts, and the trust will have to be controlled as men are controlled, permitted to do right, but punished for a wrongful use of power.

This is perfectly plain on reflection, but the weakness of Mr. Bryan is that he is not given to reflection. He talks so much that he affords himself no time for thought. He means well, but knows so little that he would be more mischievous in the presidential office than Boss Croker, who would mean worse but who knows more.

Mr. Bryan presents to the view a very imposing front elevation, but his intellectual depth does not exceed the depth of his personal beauty.

**Didn't Read It.**  
A little girl of four years, having written a letter consisting simply of wavy lines, asked her father to post it.  
"What did you say?" asked papa.  
"I don't know," said Rosamond.  
"Why, you wrote it!" exclaimed papa.  
"Yes, but I did not read it," was the innocent reply.—Exchange

The women have a great deal to say about the necessity of a young married woman "beginning right with her husband," as if she ought to go to him like a horse trainer goes at a young colt.—Atchison Globe.

## THE KING WAS BETTER.

**But the Doctor Got Little Credit For His Efforts.**

A story illustrating the good sense and humor of the late King Humbert is told at the expense of his physician, Dr. Saglione. Sometimes the king from his hunting lodge of Castle Fusanò went to the sea and amused himself by shoveling sand into a cart. "Take care, your majesty," said Saglione one day, "not to perspire too much." "Ah, my dear doctor," answered the king, resting his chin on his two hands that grasped the handle of his spade, "this muscular exercise does me much more good than your prescriptions." "Yes, but one must abuse nothing." "But I tell you that I feel very well, and you are afraid you see in this poor shoveler a competitor." And, laughing heartily, the king finished filling his cart.

However, by exposing himself in every way without exercising any care, the king contracted toothaches, which took a chronic form and gave him a rather troublesome cough. This cough was a source of anxiety to the faithful doctor, as he could not convince his patient of the necessity for taking medicine. Occasionally the doctor was even sent away abruptly by the king, who would say, "I have not called you. Why did you come? You may go. I thank you very much."

One evening, however, the doctor thought he had gained his point, and he prepared for the king in his bedroom the powders he was to take during the night. The next morning Dr. Saglione rose very early, being very anxious to know the effect of his medicine. He was received in the bedroom and at once asked, "Well, how does your majesty feel this morning?"

"Much better—! I say quite well," was the response.

"Ah," observed the doctor, rubbing his hands with satisfaction, "you see the results of listening to reason."

"What do you mean?" asked the king.

"The powders!"

"Bravo!" shouted Humbert. "Go into the next room and see what you can find."

The powders were in the waste paper basket.

**Such Is Fame.**  
"There is bound to be a fly in the honey," said the disconsolate looking citizen. "There's always some small circumstance that prevents joy from being complete."

"What is the trouble now?"

"The leading paper of my community printed my picture the other day."

"That was nice."

"And it said that I was one of the people whom everybody knew; that my fame was such that it had spread beyond the confines of my native city and was carrying light into the regions beyond."

"Splendid!"

"Then they got a bit rushed in the office and put my friend Wiggins' name under my picture."

"That was a little unfortunate."

"It isn't the worst. Not a soul noticed it except my wife. And all she said was that she didn't think it looked much like Wiggins!"—Washington Star.

**Disappointed.**  
A young man of this city rang up a lady acquaintance of his in Court street some days ago, but instead of her answering the phone herself her elder sister did so. The young man recognized the difference at once and said in a grave, melodic voice:

"Won't you please deliver a message to Miss Clara?"

Delighted at the prospect of carrying a message that might result in giving her some insight into the relation that existed between her sister and the young man at the other end of the line, she answered:

"Why, certainly, with the greatest of pleasure."

"Well, tell her to come to the phone."

—Memphis Scimitar.

The per capita wealth of the United States in 1890, when the effects Democracy of the fathers surrendered the government into the hands of the young giant of Republicanism, was \$514. In 1890 the per capita reached \$1098, more than double, and the United States had become the richest country on the globe. Shall we say that it was "commercial greed," that did it, or shall we give the credit to a manful American enterprise fostered by the American policy of protection to American interests?

**A Willing Victim.**  
"Well, Mr. Bickers," said Lawyer Breef, "your wife sues for divorce and asks \$5,000 a year alimony. Of course we will defend it."

"No, Mr. Breef, we will not defend," replied Mr. Bickers.

"But that is an enormous alimony."

"That's all right, but I am for peace at any price."—Detroit Free Press.

**The Signed Petition.**  
"What was the petition he was circulating?" asked the inquisitive man.

"I don't know," replied the extremely polite man.

"Why, you signed it when he asked you to."

"Of course I signed it, but he didn't ask me to read it, you know."—Philadelphia Record.

**Feed on Arsenic.**  
The practice of taking arsenic in minute doses is very prevalent among the peasantry of the mountainous districts of Austria-Hungary and France. They declare that the poison enables them to ascend with ease heights which they could not otherwise climb.

**Whiter Than a Shirt.**  
Inventors have a power of abstraction which serves them a good turn on some occasions and is liable to betray them into strange statements on others.

"So you think you've perfected your little machine at last, do you?" asked the lawyer of his dreamy-eyed client.

"Yes, it's all right now. There's not a flaw in it," said the inventor. "But I can assure you, sir, that when it came to making the final test I was frightened. I happened to see my face in a mirror when the thing was safely over, and it was as white as your shirt, sir. In fact," he added, bending an impartial gaze on the lawyer's shirt front, "it was whiter—considerably whiter, I should say."—Youth's Companion.

## TRUE BUT IRRELEVANT.

The following declarations are taken from the telegraphing report of a single speech of Bryan's delivered at Chicago:

"You can no more afford to steal through legislation than in spite of legislation."

"The amount of stealing by law is infinitely greater in this country than the amount of stealing in violation of law."

"No citizen can afford to support a bad law because he gets the benefit of it."

"Rule men by love and you don't need a large standing army."

"You can't acquire title to people by purchase."

"You can't whip a man and then own him."

"If you would make men great lift them up, don't stifle them down."

"You can't tolerate monopoly. Its tendency necessarily is to gather the wealth of the country into fewer and fewer hands."

"Let our government be the servant, not the master of the people. Then every man will die if need be to protect that government."

Mr. Bryan is an artist in the use of platitudes. All the sayings above quoted are wise, and were just as true half a century ago as they are today, and just as applicable fifty years ago as they are today—but they don't go to show why Mr. Bryan should be elected president, though he adroitly makes them do service to that end.

Mr. Bryan is artful.

By the moulting of old proverbs he seeks to leave the impression on the minds of his hearers that the Republican party stands for legalized robbery, for ruling men with severity, for buying the Filipinos like chattels, for fostering monopoly, for making government into royalty to rule with despotic power. He would not dare to make such charges directly. It would discredit him to do so, but with infinite art, he uses all the old proverbs that can be dug out of the literature of the nursery room just as though they were controverted by his opponents.

Such conduct may be conceded to be artful. It may even be regarded as cute, but it is not an attribute of greatness of brain or breadth of mind. It is impossible to imagine President McKinley standing before an audience of grown-up men and women and delivering with frezied eloquence a lot of old saws, nursery precepts and platitudes that have seen service for half a century.

Mr. Bryan's supreme weakness is that he does not know very much. His supreme excellence is the showing he makes with the little he knows. That is art, and Bryan is an artist in artfulness.

**MORE THAN ONE ISSUE.**

The voter should not lose sight of the fact that the so-called "paramount" issue to which Mr. Bryan clings with so much tenacity is not the same as the one issue.

Suppose, for the sake of illustration, that all this talk of imperialism and militarism does make you just a bit nervous as to what may follow a continuance of the Republican policy of holding fast to the Philippines until we can make some honorable disposition of them, what are you going to do about the other things that Mr. Bryan's party is pledged to do and to undo?

For instance, there is the tariff. Do you want that overturned and all the industries of the country put avry by a new dispensation, just as business has adapted itself to it?

The country is now nicely sailing under a prudent monetary system and the industrial and commercial worlds are at ease in knowing what to expect. Do you want this feeling of certainty and security to be supplanted by a feeling of uncertainty and loss of confidence?

The system of national banks, under strict governmental supervision, has recently been extended, affording needed banking facilities to small interior towns throughout the country. Do you want to vote to abolish that system and substitute for it an untried banking experiment?

The "paramount" consideration of every voter should be the maintenance of the present wise and progressive domestic policy of the Republican party. Times are good and the voter should want to keep them good and make them better.

This the vociferous Bryanites do not even promise to do, and yet this should be the "paramount" of all paramount considerations to every American worker or producer, dealer or investor.

Our foreign policy, whatever may be, can hardly be a drop in the bucket compared to our home policy, which the forces of Bryan have pledged themselves to revolutionize if they can get the opportunity. Do you want them to do it?

**Anecdotes of Events.**  
One summer when William M. Evans was at his country home in Windsor, Vt., a farmer who had followed his political career in the newspapers for many years was extremely anxious to see him in the flesh and drove 18 miles into town in order to catch a glimpse of his idol.

Senator Evans at that time was being entertained constantly, dining out almost every night, and as he drove out of his grounds to an appointment one evening the farmer was lying in wait for him in the road. The latter, seeing the pale, ascetic face and meager form of the famous statesman, was disappointed.

"Well, I declare," he exclaimed, "looks as if he'd always boarded!"

An impromptu riddle is attributed to him here at his country place. One day in presiding at table with a swarm of grandchildren about him he asked, "What is the difference between this goose before dinner and me after?"

"After much futile guessing he said in quiet gloom:

"Now the goose is stuffed with sage, and then the sage," pointing to himself, "will be stuffed with goose."—Home Journal.

## The Vampire Bat.

South America, especially Venezuela, is the home of the vampire bat, that horrible animal whose blood sucking propensities are so well known. In Venezuela the vampire when caught is often made the subject of an experiment that is as curious as it is cruel, though in connection with such a loathsome animal as this giant bat the cruelty is rather naturally lost sight of by the people who have to suffer from its ravages.

The vampire is captured in a thick cloth. It is then taken out, and through its two extended wings nails are driven, securing the animal to a door or a wooden paling. A cigarette is then lighted and placed in the bat's mouth. At once the animal's eyes shine strangely, and it begins to puff the smoke in and out with frenzied gasps, its actions being exactly those of the most hardened smoker, keeping firm hold of the cigarette the while between its sharp, deadly teeth. When the cigarette is nearly finished, a blow on the head puts an end to the animal's existence.

The extraordinary part of the experiment lies in the fact that the bat does not at once reject the cigarette, as he is of course at liberty to do. There are many who affirm that the bat really does enjoy the tobacco. The probability is that the animal is so maddened by fear and pain that he puffs away unreasoningly and fiercely, his instinct telling him in the properties of the tobacco lies oblivion.

**An Odd Sort of Dinner.**  
Lord Polkemmet, a Scottish lord of session, usually retired to his country residence during the part of the year when the court does no business. John Hagart, the Scottish advocate, equally idle from a similar cause, went to shoot, and, happening to pass Lord P.'s property, he met his lordship, who politely invited John to take, or, as he said, to 'take', a family dinner with himself, his wife and daughter.

John accepted the invitation, and they all assembled at the hour of dinner. There was a joint of roasted veal at the head of the table and steved veal at the bottom, veal soup in the middle, calf's head on one side of the soup and veal cutlets on the other, calf's foot jelly between the soup and roast veal and calf's brains between the steved veal and the soup.

"Noo," said his lordship in his own blunt way, "Mr. Hagart, you may very likely think this an odd sort of dinner, but y'e'll no wonder when you hear the cause of it. We keep nae company, Mr. Hagart, and my daughter here caters for our table. The way we do is just this: We kill a beast, as it were, today, and we just begin to cook it at one side of the head, travel down that side, turn the tail and just gang back again by the other side to where we began."

**He Used the Dye.**  
Queen Margherita of Italy was anxious that her husband, King Humbert, should follow the example of his father and the fashion common among elderly Piedmontese officers and dye his hair. Her pleadings were in vain. Seeing entreaty was in vain, the queen had recourse to stratagem. She caused a quantity of fine hair dye to be sent from Paris and put it in the king's dressing room, together with directions for its use, making, however, no allusion to the subject. The king, too, said nothing, though he could not fail to see the pigments.

Now, the queen had a large white poodle of which he was very fond. What was her horror a few days later to see her pet come running into her room with his snowy locks all turned to a jet black. King Umberto had expended the dyes upon changing the color of the poodle's hair! From that day forth the subject of hair dye was dropped between the royal couple.

**The Fresh and Mr. Fresh.**  
Mr. Fresh—What's the best thing you ever read on mules?

The Wag—This:

The traveler observes at Inns as he passes—Here, as elsewhere, the women run after asses!

Fresh—That's good. Who wrote it?

Wag—Why, Owen Meredith, and let me tell you he knew his business.

Fresh—Who was it said, "When you see a beautiful woman, run?"

Wag—Old man Socrates, the wisest rat in the Athenian barn.

Fresh—Was he?

Wag—Sure, but the trouble is the boys run the wrong way.—Atlanta Journal.

**Laughs and Mishaps.**  
What queer things the average person laughs at. If some one slips and falls or is unfortunate enough to make any awkward blunder, the average person thinks it very funny and laughs and repeats the affair for a funny story. If some one makes an unfortunate remark accidentally, his embarrassment is always a theme for merriment. Women, who are supposed to be sympathetic, are the ones who have the largest stock of such funny stories. They always seem to be a success. People love to laugh at the misfortunes of others.—Atchison Globe.

**The Inexperience of Youth.**  
"Look here, sir," exclaimed the maid-lady. "I want you to take back that parrot you sold me. I find that it swears very badly."

"Well, madam," replied the dealer, "it's a very young bird. It'll learn to swear more perfect when it's a bit older."—Philadelphia Press.

Rubens received for his painting of the grand ceiling at the banqueting house, Whitehall, the sum of £20,000. The one covered by this painting is about 40 yards, so that he was paid nearly \$50 a yard.

Benares, India, was an ancient capital before Babylon or Nineveh was founded.

**A Melodious Spot.**  
There is more melody in Andreasburg, Prussia, in the Harz mountains, than in any other town in the world. There 250,000 canaries are annually reared, and four-fifths of them are sent to the United States. "Professor birds," the perfect singers, are placed among the young birds, so that the latter may imitate the trills of the experienced warblers.

The Lombards introduced the custom of charging interest for the use of money.

## "FORGETTING."

The night when last I saw my lad His eyes were bright and wet. He took my two hands in his own. "The well," says he, "we're met; Ashore machine, the likes of me I bid ye now forget."

Ah, sure, the same's a thrifin' thing; An him not very tall; I mind the night I promised well, Away on Ballandine, An every little while or so I try forgettin' Jim.

It shouldn't take that long to do, An him not very tall; 'Tis quare the way I'll hear his voice, A boy that's out o' call, An whiles I see him stand as plain As e'er a six foot wall.

Och, never fear, my jewel! I'd forget ye now this minute, If I only had a notion O' the way I should begin it, But first and last I'll be in it. The hap o' trouble's in it.

Myself began the night ye went An him not very tall; I'm nearly at it give it up, For where's the use to fret? An the mornin' fairly spilt on me Wild mindin' to forget.

—Molra O'Neill.

During the four years of Democratic low tariff administration the average volume of wages paid to American workers for each of those unhappy years was \$572,754,000. During the first three years of the McKinley wave of prosperity the average annual wages paid to American workers for each of those fortunate years was \$1,018,878,400. Which of these policies is in the interest of the American laborer? The cause of the laborer is the cause of all.

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D. BUFFINGTON Editor and Manager

FRIDAY OCTOBER 5, 1900

## FOR PRESIDENT

William McKinley - - - - - of Ohio

## FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

Theodore Roosevelt - - - - - of New York



FOR CONGRESSMAN, SECOND DISTRICT.

S. D. WOODS - - - - - of Stockton

FOR ASSEMBLYMAN, FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

FRED L. STEWART - - - - - of Ione

FOR SUPERVISORS.

WM. TAM (Township No. 1) - - - - - of Jackson

WESLEY M. AMICK (Township No. 2) - - - - - of Ione

E. B. MOORE (Township No. 4) - - - - - of Sutter Creek

"If there is any one who believes the Gold Standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I want him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."—W. J. Bryan.

## S. D. WOODS.

To-morrow evening, Saturday, October 6th, in Webb Hall, Hon. S. D. Woods, Republican candidate for Congress, will discuss the political issues of the day. The following article, written by Irving Martin of the Stockton "Record," will sufficiently introduce the eminent gentleman to the people of Jackson and vicinity:

## THE MAN OF THE HOUR.

There's a divinity that shapes our ends,  
Rough-hew them how we will.

"S. D. Woods was not nominated for Congress pursuant to his own ambition or as a result of political manipulation. He will not sit in the legislative halls of the nation by self-seeking. In a broad sense it can be said truthfully that he was nominated in spite of himself. The demand for his nomination was spontaneous throughout the district. He did not lend willing ear to the voice, but warm personal friends, those who knew him best, through intimate association, recognizing his eminent fitness for the position, insisted that he allow them to work towards securing his nomination. It was only after much persuasion that his friends finally obtained a reluctant assent. The facts of the accomplishment of his nomination is now a matter of political history and to-day he is before the people of the Second Congressional District as the Republican nominee.

"Mr. Woods is a man of ideals, of lofty aspirations and one possessed of an instinctive desire to aid his fellow-men. It is well to have ideals. It is good to aim high, for then all of one's thoughts and ideals are inclined upward and the constant trend is toward a betterment of conditions and the uplifting of humanity.

"In his desire to build up rather than tear down, to seek for the good, to assist, to develop, to expand, Mr. Woods is in thorough accord with the grand underlying policy of the great political party of which he is one of the most faithful workers. The Republican party is ever constructive, and never destructive; it is continually building, never tearing down.

"In the political creed of Mr. Woods there is no such thing as calamity; pessimism holds no place in his mentality. He is an expansionist in the broadest significance of the term—an optimist by inclination and cultivation. In disposition he is kind and ever ready to listen to the tale of trouble, and some of his hardest legal battles have been fought in behalf of someone beset with ill luck and pursued by injustice.

"In the private life of Mr. Woods, honesty and cleanliness shine forth. In his public and professional life he carries weight with the judiciary, is respected by the profession and as a lawyer is the repository of the absolute confidence of his clients. His life motto would seem to be:

To thine own self be true;  
And it must follow, as the night the day,  
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

"Intellectual, with the innate polish and refinement of a gentleman, he is easily approachable and his courteous manner immediately places one at ease. In the span of life he has reached that fruitful noontide age when the crown of years well spent is an honor to the wearer. In energy, in impulse, in joyousness and freshness of disposition, he is still in youth, for he has not been wasteful of nature's gifts, but has husbanded his energies.

"The initiative faculty is one of the marked traits of Mr. Woods' character. Many of the more industrial developments of this community have had their origin in the fertility of his virile mind and have achieved their consummation under his skillful guidance through legal complications and business pitfalls. Public spirit is inherent in the man and for years he has been an active controlling factor in nearly every enterprise of a public nature affecting this locality. Although thus bestowing liberally of his best energies and talent to the public, he has never been an office-seeker, but has studiously resisted importunity in this respect.

"As a man of affairs, an attorney of high standing and ability with a law practice carrying him to practically all points of the State, he has acquired a wide acquaintance with men of influence and standing, and has already a comprehensive and clear insight into the larger needs of the Second Congressional District. A man of untiring patience and unceasing application, when elected to Congress it will be his endeavor to perfect himself in the details of what is required

and how he can best serve his constituents.

"While ever taking an interest in politics in a broader sense he has never descended to the petty schemes and manipulations of the politician, and entertains for political devices and tricks a hearty aversion. With him it has been the rule—

When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway,  
The post of honor is a private station.

"As Mr. Woods did not seek the nomination for Congress, and certainly was not nominated by any conniving or political combinations on his part, he is, therefore, untrammelled, owing allegiance, not to the politicians, but to the people. Endowed with a generous heart, lofty aspirations and skilled intellect—a man of unsullied honor—as a member of Congress he will not forget that "unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall be much required," and he can be depended on to so acquit himself that the people of the Second Congressional District will have no occasion to regret the confidence and honor in him reposed."

## A LAWYER PREFERABLE.

Other things being equal, it is far preferable to be represented in law making bodies by lawyers. This fact is so well known and universally acknowledged that argument is unnecessary.

Too much vigilance cannot be exercised in the selection of our law makers. To be a legislator one must have some knowledge of the law and the mischief, else he is not competent to suggest a remedy.

By virtue of his profession, Fred L. Stewart, Republican nominee for the Assembly, has acquired a knowledge of the law, which eminently fits him for an Assemblyman. Again, he has lived in Amador county almost all of his life, and is well qualified to look after the needs of the county. Bright, active, a good speaker and in the prime of life, if he is elected to the Assembly, Amador county will be as well represented in the lower house, as it now is in the Senate by Senator Davis.

## E. B. MOORE.

E. B. Moore, Republican candidate for Supervisor in Township 4, is one of the prominent and most highly respected citizens of Sutter Creek. No man stands higher in every respect in that community than he does. Previous to his locating there, he resided in Calaveras county and was road overseer there for eight years, performing his duties to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He is especially fitted for the position of Supervisor and if elected will make one of the most efficient and active members of the Board. Mr. Moore is not an office seeker, and made no special effort to obtain the nomination, but now that his friends have nominated him he proposes to win the fight, and that he will do it seems to be the general consensus of opinion in his township. A better man could not have been selected, and if Township 4, does not elect him by a handsome majority, its voters will be derelict in their duty and blind to their own best interests.

## WESLEY M. AMICK.

Without speaking a word in disparagement of the present incumbent, we can candidly aver that the people of Township No. 2, are decidedly in favor of electing Wesley M. Amick to the responsible office of Supervisor. He is so eminently fitted for the position, and so fair and square in all his business transactions, and has shown such excellent judgment in his own business affairs that the people declare, almost unanimously, that he shall represent them on the Board of Supervisors. That the voters of Township No. 2 will see that he is elected, there appears to be no doubt.

## WM. TAM WILL WIN.

William Tam will be the next Supervisor of Township No. 1, without peradventure, if the voters of his own party stand to his back as one man. A house divided against itself, says the Good Book, will fall. This applies to political parties also. If the Republicans of Township No. 1 want to be represented on the Board of Supervisors by a Republican, all they have to do is to vote for William Tam, and their wishes will be gratified. There is no guess work about this assertion, cast your vote for Billy Tam, Nov. 6, fellow Republicans, and he will go in by a handsome margin.

THE "Special Oil Edition" of the Mining and Engineering Review of San Francisco, is a triumph for T. J. Fitzsimmons. It is full of valuable information relative to the great oil industry, which is fast assuming gigantic proportions. The special number is profusely illustrated and contains a map of central and southern California showing the well defined oil belt. It contains able articles relative to the oil regions, famous wells, and the industry in general. Typographically it is a gem of the first magnitude. Without question it is one of the neatest and most valuable special editions pertaining to the California oil belt ever published.

"I do not know what you think about it, but I believe it is a good deal better to open up the mills of the United States to the labor of America than to open up the mints of the United States to the silver of the world."—Wm. McKinley, Aug. 12, 1896.

MISS GRACE FOLGER, daughter of Postmaster Folger, has the thanks of the editor of the LEDGER for a beautiful bouquet. Such thoughtful favors are the golden rays of sunshine that illuminate the highway of life.

## You Try It.

If Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure, which is sold for the small price of 25c, 50c and \$1, does not cure, take the bottle back and we will refund your money. Sold for over fifty years on this guarantee. Price, 25c and 50c. For sale by A. Goldner, the Druggist.

## BORN.

DAUGHERTY—In Jackson, Sunday, Sept. 30, 1900, to Mr. and Mrs. Colfax Daugherty, a son.

## CANDIDATES' CARDS.

## E. B. MOORE,

Regular Republican nominee.

## FOR SUPERVISOR

(Township Four)

Election, Tuesday, November 6, 1900.

## WESLEY M. AMICK,

Regular Republican nominee.

## FOR SUPERVISOR

(Township Two)

Election, Tuesday, November 6, 1900.

## DR. A. L. ADAMS,

(of Ione)

Regular Democratic nominee.

## FOR ASSEMBLYMAN,

(Fifteenth District)

Election, Tuesday, November 6, 1900.

## FRED L. STEWART,

(of Ione)

Regular Republican nominee.

## FOR ASSEMBLYMAN,

(Fifteenth District)

Election, Tuesday, November 6, 1900.

## WILLIAM TAM,

Regular Republican nominee.

## FOR SUPERVISOR,

(Township One)

Election, Tuesday, November 6, 1900.

## M. NEWMAN,

Regular Democratic nominee.

## FOR SUPERVISOR

(Township One)

Election, Tuesday, November 6, 1900.

## Order to Show Cause.

In the Superior Court of the County of Amador, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Charles Hawkins, deceased. Order to show cause why order of sale of real estate should not be made.

IT APPEARING TO THIS COURT BY THE petition this day presented and filed by Mary E. Hawkins, administratrix of the estate of Charles Hawkins, deceased, that it is necessary to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased to pay the expenses and charges of administration of the estate of said deceased.

It is therefore ordered by this Court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1900, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at the Court House in the town of Jackson, County of Amador, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to said administratrix to sell so much of said real estate as shall be necessary, and that a copy of this order be published four successive weeks in the Amador Ledger, a weekly newspaper of general circulation, printed and published in said county. Done in open Court, this 3th day of September, 1900.

R. C. RUST, Judge.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Amador, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Henry Whitting, deceased. Notice of publication of time appointed for Probate of Will. C. C. P. Sec. 133. Notice is hereby given that Saturday, the 6th day of October, A. D. 1900, at ten o'clock a. m. of that day, and the Court Room—Probate—of said Court, at the Court House, in the County of Amador, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said Henry Whitting, deceased, and for hearing the application of Rebecca N. Whitting for the issuance to her of Letters Testamentary thereon.

C. L. GULBERT, Clerk.  
By B. R. BRESKE, Deputy Clerk.  
McGEE & STEWART, Attorneys for Petitioner.  
Dated September 19, A. D. 1900. 9-21-31

## Assessment Notice.

A MELIA GOLD MINING COMPANY—Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, Amador county, California. Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the ninth day of August, 1900, an assessment (No. 4 of Two and One-Half Cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, No. 329 Sansome street, Room 4, San Francisco, California. And that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the thirteenth day of July, 1900, it was ordered that, under the provisions of Section 326 of the Civil Code of the State of California, publication of notice of assessment be begun anew; and that any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the thirteenth day of August, 1900, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction; and, unless payment is made before, will be sold on TUESDAY, the 28th day of August, 1900, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

Office—No. 329 Sansome street, Room 4, San Francisco, California. jly3nd

## POSTPONEMENT.

The date of the delinquency of the foregoing assessment has been postponed to Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1900, and the day of sale from the 28th day of August, 1900, to FRIDAY, the 11th day of September, 1900.

By order of the Board of Directors.  
L. SCHUMACHER, Secretary.  
Office—No. 329 Sansome street, Room 4, San Francisco, California. aug11nd

## POSTPONEMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., August 24, 1900. The date of delinquency of the foregoing assessment has been postponed to Monday, the 24th day of September, 1900, and the day of sale from the 13th day of September, 1900, to Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1900.

By order of the Board of Directors.  
L. SCHUMACHER, Secretary.  
Office—No. 329 Sansome street, Room 4, San Francisco, California.

## POSTPONEMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., September 11, 1900. The date of delinquency of the foregoing assessment has been postponed to Wednesday, the 10th day of October, 1900, and the day of sale from the 13th day of October, 1900, to Friday, the 10th day of November, 1900.

By order of the Board of Directors.  
L. SCHUMACHER, Secretary.  
Office—No. 329 Sansome street, Room 4, San Francisco, California.

## Notice.

United States Land Office, Sacramento, California, July 30th, 1900. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE State of California, has applied to select the following tract, to wit: Lot No. 2 of the Southeast 1/4 of Section 26, T. 7 N., R. 13 E., M. 1 D. B. & M., containing 34.48 acres, and has filed its list for the same in this office; that the said lists are now open to the public for inspection and copies of the same have been conspicuously posted in this office for the inspection by persons interested and the public generally; protests or contents will be received by this office within sixty days from the date of first publication of this notice for said tract or subdivision of land wherein the same is claimed to be more valuable for mineral than for agricultural purposes.

SILAS PENRY Register.  
Geo. B. Cosby, Receiver.  
First publication August 3, 1900. 101

## Tamale Factory

Marie Chavez, Proprietress.

TAMALES, SPANISH MEALS AND COFFEE SERVED

Custom Trade Solicited.

Everything first-class and satisfaction guaranteed.

Factory on Water street, between C. Ginochio's residence and Garberini Bros. shop, Jackson, Cal. aug17-1m

## I. L. GODFREY

BUILDER, JOINER AND WORKER IN WOODS

Water Street, Jackson

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF plain or ornamental work. Bookcases, Wardrobes, Commodore, etc., turned out in the most skillful manner. Window screens and blinds made in short order. Orders from the country attended to promptly.

## PLYMOUTH-JACKSON

DAILY STAGE LINE

Leaves Plymouth 6:30 a. m.  
Leaves Jackson 2:30 p. m.

JOHN STEINER, - Proprietor

## BACK AGAIN

Mr. Henry Weil, manager of the White House, has returned home after an extensive trip of three months. Having made arrangements with some of the largest manufacturers in the world in different lines of goods, thereby controlling exclusive agencies, the public of Jackson and vicinity can look forward to a great harvest in money saving on good dependable merchandise.

Watch our advertisements. In the next issue we will quote prices and then you will be able to judge for yourself.

## THE WHITE HOUSE

## Read Those Startling Books

## TRAFFIC IN GIRLS

And Work of Rescue Missions

## TRAFFIC IN OPIUM

Or the Chinese and their White Slaves

## TRAFFIC IN BABIES

Or the Wail of the Children

By Charlton Edholm, Oakland, Cal.

SINGLE COPIES

of any of our

paid to any ad-

dress on receipt

of

30 Cents

THREE COPIES

to one address

75 Cents

Proceeds from all

Sales for Mis-

sion Work

jly27-3m

## JACKSON BARGAIN STORE.

Choosing easy savings sure. Cash buyers know.

## We have earned the title of the Bargain Store.

Earned it honestly and truly; folks call this the "Bargain Store" because they believe we really give them bargains—Worthy of your inspection, full of sure savings, and easy to choose because there's a clean fresh stock always at your disposal.

DRESS GOODS—The woman who allows these chances to pass by unnoticed will regret it when she sees them—in her neighbor's possession at these little prices:

Corded Jacquards—a full range of colors—28 inch wide, yd. . . . . 12c  
Fancy Corded Plaids, nice for children's dresses, yd. . . . . 13 1/2c  
Checked Cheviots, small broken designs, 44 inch wide, yd. . . . . 35c

## The Little Things that help to make us famous.

Silk finished crochet Cotton, spool 4c; Bone Hair Pins, all styles, 1c;  
Dressing Combs, seven inches, metal back, 7c; Tooth Brushes, good ones, 1c; Garter Elastic, all colors, yd. 5c; Cabinet Hair Pins, box 4c.

## This is the Store for School Children.

Everything is half the price asked elsewhere. Pencil Tablets, large size, 5c; Cedar Pencils with rubbers, dozen 10c; Pen Holders, enameled handle, 3c; Carters Ink, 10c size, 4c; Mucilage, 10c bottle, 4c; Pencils, beats all, with rubbers, 15c.

We will soon move to larger quarters.

Watch us grow.

## "REDLICK'S"

Jackson's Bargain Store.

We will remove to the old Newman store room shortly.

Watch us grow.

## Clavinovich &amp; Parker

JACKSON, CAL.

We are prepared to supply you with a full line of the nob-

biest shirt waists, skirts, belts, gloves, ribbons; ladies' white, tan and black fancy hose, and

Ladies' muslin and knit underwear.

We have the most complete assortment of Men's furnishing goods, dry goods, etc.

Dealers in General Merchandise.

## Peek's Addition

Choice lots in this sightly Addition for sale on terms to suit your own sack. Buy at once and secure the best. This is the coming Nob Hill of Jackson.

W. P. Peek, Owner, Jackson. 9-2-11

## McKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT

REPUBLICAN



MEETINGS.

## S. D. WOODS,

Republican Candidate for Congress, Second Congressional District, and

## FRED L. STEWART.

Republican Candidate for Assembly, Fifteenth District.

—WILL ADDRESS THE PEOPLE AT—

IONE - - - FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5.

JACKSON - SATURDAY " 6.

SUTTER CREEK, MONDAY " 8.

By order of Republican Congressional Committee,

E. C. VOORHEIS, Chairman.

FRANK D. RYAN, Secretary.







## THE PITH OF POLITICS.

(By ARTHUR J. PHILLIPS.)

It has seemed good and profitable for politics in the eyes of associated Bryanists to make Governor Theodore Roosevelt of New York, Vice-Presidential candidate on the Republican ticket, the particular target for their mortar batteries engaged in mud throwing. This is to be accounted for in part by the fact that Mr. Roosevelt rolled the Bryan partisans up quite a little by his speech at St. Paul and partly from envy because of the unique position which he has hitherto occupied in the public mind. As for William McKinley, he has withstood so many onslaughts from mortal batteries hurling soft mud, and so little of it has stuck to him, that those batteries have been instinctively trained upon another target in the hope that results may be obtained. Even Mr. Marcus A. Hanna has escaped being assailed in this campaign as he was assailed four years ago and only Mr. Roosevelt is catching it. It won't hurt him. He will come out of the bath as flawless as he went into it and will even shine with an added lustre. An honest man of sense pursuing a consistent policy with courage is invulnerable to the assaults of malice even to the heel.

Let us sketch, with the brevity of wit, if without other quality of it, the life line of the man who occupies the second place on the Republican ticket—sort of run our fingers over the keys, as it were, for an improvisation.

A feeble childhood that kept him from playing roughly with other children until he was old enough to catch the idea that, if he would become a man, he must, perforce, develop a manhood, with the result that he has attained the perfection of a trained athlete.

A youth given to study and sturdy equipment for life's rivalries, college bred and socially well bred, a manly young man with many ideals.

A young manhood given to travel, adventure, to the hardening processes of frontier life, developing physical courage, self-possession, tact, and a thorough knowledge of nature and of the hardy, western type of Americanism that lives closest to nature.

An entrance upon the serious business of life with a fixed purpose to lead a life that would be productive of results and results that will make the world the better for his having lived. Ambitions without being self-seeking.

Some men study that they may do things. Others do things they, hardly know how, usually by main strength and awkwardness. Theodore Roosevelt is a knower and a doer. He is a man informed as few men are informed, and he is a man who acts with an energized executive force that few men are able to match. He fills full the measure of Ralph Waldo Emerson's ideal man. "Wise to know and bold to perform," which, Emerson declares, "is the end to which nature works."

"What has Governor Roosevelt ever done?" That is the knock-down argument, furnished by every man who would annihilate an adversary.

Theodore Roosevelt will be 42 years old a few days before his election to the second highest office within the gift of any people.

At 23 he was elected to the New York assembly. The "push" took him up as a bright young fellow and put him in. The push wished it hadn't, for he remained there three terms fighting like a tiger for every good thing and against every bad thing, winning a national reputation in the New York assembly. What other man ever won a high and honorable reputation throughout the nation in the lower house of any state?

Two years after retiring from the assembly the Republicans of New York city tried to make him mayor, but he failed and President Harrison, in 1889, made him a member of the Civil Service commission, where he was supposed to have forfeited all chances for political preferment by extending the civil service and establishing it on a sure foundation. He devoted six years of the most assiduous labor to that work, was the body, soul and spirit of the commission and by his efforts extended the classified service from 14,000 officers to 40,000.

When service he was called to was that of president of the New York board of police commissioners and the result was a reorganized police force such as New York had not had before and has not had since. To this work he devoted night and day, rolling out of bed at any hour of the night to go into suspected districts to see if men were on duty. The faithful officers were protected and promoted, the faithless ones were discharged.

It was while serving as president of the New York police commission that President McKinley appointed Mr. Roosevelt Assistant Secretary of the Navy. From childhood he had been deeply interested in the navy, had made a study of naval tactics and warfare, and entered upon his new duties with patriotic zeal.

He foresaw the war with Spain and set about making the navy ready for it. It was owing to his persistency that vast sums were expended for ammunition to be used in target practice with the result that the man behind the gun knew how to shoot.

Having completed this work he resigned as assistant secretary of the navy to organize the Rough Riders and equip them for service. He could have had a brigadier's commission without question, but so far from indulging a vaunting ambition of that sort he chose Leonard Wood to be colonel and took the place of Lieutenant-colonel under his friend whom he thought, knew more about war than he.

As to his services in Cuba, no one will question his courage, his patriotism or his success. And the crowning glory of it was the "Round Robin" which he started, which brought the volunteers home while there was yet life enough in them to enable them to get home. Red tape and punctious superiors could not stand between him and the salvation of the men. And President McKinley was on his side in that memorable struggle.

In literature as well as in civics, the navy and the army Mr. Roosevelt has achieved an enduring reputation.

And this is the sort of man upon whom are trained the most mortars of Bryanism. They'll never touch him. Theodore Roosevelt never sought an office in his life, and yet nearly half his life time has been spent in the public service. He was called to every station because he was the man for that station, as he was called to the vice presidency against his own inclination. He would rather be governor of New York and complete the work of civic reform so well begun there.

The entrance of such a man upon the

life in the United States is a prophecy. It is a new dispensation. It will set the people to seeking more men of his character and calling them into service whether they would or no. His enemies say of him that he is combative. Yes, but he never fought the thing that was right. Only the doers of wrong have felt the force of his opposition.

They say that he closed the beer saloons of New York on Sunday, and that therefore the Germans will not vote for him. Was the law and he enforced it. Did he do wrong? He did not make the law.

And do the Bryan partisans affirm that the Germans of America have no thought above their beer? The German vote, when it is counted, will be a revelation to those who think they have not. The German is not a man to haggle over Sunday beer when the honor of his country is at stake.

The peace-prosperity will not swallow Theodore Roosevelt. He will fill it with life and power and make it a factor in affairs.

If heaven grants him length of days, as author, statesman, warrior, man, he will become one of the great, central, inspiring figures in the history of this republic.

## A CHARACTERISTIC DECLARATION.

At Deer Park, Maryland, according to a report published in the San Francisco Examiner, Mr. W. J. Bryan gave expression to the following extraordinary declaration: "To-day the Republican party has not a policy on any question that it dares to outline before the American people."

Let us see if this sweeping and characteristic declaration of Mr. Bryan will bear the test of calm investigation. What does the Republican national platform say:

"We renew our allegiance to the principle of the gold standard.

"We declare our steadfast opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

"We condemn all conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, to create monopolies, to limit production or to control prices, and favor such legislation as will effectively restrain such abuses.

"We renew our faith in the policy of protection to American labor.

"We favor the associated policy of reciprocity so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce, in return for free foreign markets.

"We favor a more effective restriction of the immigration of cheap labor from foreign lands.

"We favor such legislation as will recover our former place among the trade-carrying fleets of the world.

"We recommend adequate national legislation to reclaim the arid lands of the United States.

"It will be the policy of the Republican party to bring about a reduction of the war taxes.

"We favor the construction, ownership, control and protection of an isthmian canal by the government of the United States.

"The largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties shall be secured to them (the Philippines) by law."

Mr. Bryan has one paramount weakness, and it is in assuming that the voice of Bryan is the voice of God. He is hypnotized into making false declarations by the sordid seductiveness of his own phylaxology.

It is charitable to presume that when he declared that the Republican party has no policy that it dares to outline he was so charmed with the sound of the well-rounded period that he never stopped to notice that the Republican party had, in its national platform, clearly announced definite policies relative to eleven great questions of the day; but such is the fact, as the above quotations from that platform clearly demonstrate.

During the four low tariff years of the recent Democratic administration the average annual production of manufactured products in the United States was \$2,350,723,750. During the first three years under the Dingley tariff the average annual production of manufactured products in the United States was \$4,239,026,352.

## NEVER SAW AN IMPERIALIST.

"I have yet to meet in this country the first imperialist. I never read of one except in Democratic platforms. I have not found him yet. I will tell you what I found and what I believe in, and that is the expansionist."

Some seventeen or eighteen years ago I was in parts of the west where it was middling rough and where a man would occasionally escape a kicking if he accepted a kicking. He could get peace on those terms, but it was not a permanent peace, because when it was discovered that he took a kicking easily other people took a part in the exercise. Now, if we had let the southern states go, we would have had war after war and we would have trodden a bloody path in consequence. Exactly as the generation of the past did its great work well, so we have got to do our lesser work well. When the men of our nation came to give aid and comfort to our enemies, peace will come to the Philippines.—Theodore Roosevelt at Pocatello, Idaho.

The good, straight talks, like the foregoing, that are being made by Republicans as the campaign progresses are having a happy effect in taking the scare out of the Bryan bogey of imperialism. William J. Bryan conjured this bogey, bogus issue out of the vasty deep and, metaphorically speaking, staked his last card on it. The fates are against him and he will lose and when he loses for this time he will lose for all time. Democrats will have become so heartily tired of political adventure that they will have done with it.

There are four good habits—punctuality, accuracy, steadiness and dispatch. Without the first of these time is wasted. Without the second, mistakes the most hurtful to our own credit and interest and that of others may be committed. Without the third, nothing can be well done, and without the fourth opportunities of great advantage are lost, which it is impossible to regain.

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## MILITARISM MAKES BIERCE TIRED.

Ambrose Bierce, in the San Francisco Examiner, Skins Alive the Bryan Bogey of Militarism.

The following extracts are taken from a caustic letter from the vitriolic pen of Ambrose Bierce, published by the San Francisco Examiner in its issue of Sunday, September 16. It makes mighty interesting reading.

That the heart of the Examiner is not in the work of electing Mr. Bryan to the presidency is evidenced by a hundred suggestive facts, and permitting Mr. Bierce's telling article in derision of Bryan's pet bogey of militarism to appear in the Examiner may be cited as proof.

Only the pertinent extracts from the letter are taken. The impertinent suggestions are left out for sake of brevity:

Those "farseeing statesmen" who find a pleasure and seek a profit in the fear of "militarism" ought to derive an unwelcome reassurance from the war in Luzon. For a pretty long time now the bulk of the dreaded United States army, backed by the entire power of the administration and having the moral support of a variously estimated fraction of public opinion in this country, has been trying to "overthrow the liberties" of an inconsiderable half-armored, ill-fed, moneyless and badly commanded rabble of semi-civilized in that ungoverned isle without visible result. Our soldiers hold the ground that they stand on, as they did at the beginning. Their commander has, as their other commander had a year ago, "the situation well in hand," but now as then the enemy is obtuse enough to regard that as a merely academic advantage, and the war goes merrily on.

If the United States army cannot subdue the Tagalos in Luzon, no greater number than the population of any one of several of our cities, what chance would it have against such large and powerful American tribes as the Web-feet, the Wolverines, the Hawkeyes, the Pikes, the Hoosiers, the Buckeyes, the Whalebackers, the Tarheels, the Crackers, the Coons and Smugwumps?

The truth is that the power of an army operating in a hostile theatre of war against a determined but flexible opposition—an opposition that knows when to give way—is greatly overrated. If fairly well armed, "embattled farmers" and peasants are no mean antagonists for "the whiskered pandour and the fierce hussar" of a regular "establishment." A chief advantage of such a force is its entire innocence of "valor." It has no military traditions to maintain, no care for "glory," no "chivalry," no shame in seeking and keeping cover, no reluctance in taking to its heels when hard pushed, no "pomp and circumstance," no nonsense. It is altogether practical, devoid of scruple and concerned to do what is expedient. It fights as wild beasts—without thought of personal dignity, without love of the sport—just a cold-blooded diligence in killing and a cowardly cunning in getting away. It is such a force that the foolishly British have encountered, or tried to encounter, in South Africa. That which the heroic American has been vainly endeavoring to get himself "up against" in Luzon is much the same. If the confederates of our civil war had practiced the same strategy and tactics with the same cowardly intelligence they would have won the war and despised themselves ever after.

To a country like this an army of 100,000 men is nothing. Recalled from the Orient to seat a presidential usurper, and landing at San Francisco, it would never reach the Missouri river. Dispatched from some central point to prevent the people from arming and drilling—both. The thought is too absurd. Count the counties in the United States and see how many men it could spare to occupy each. Number the towns big enough to have gun stores, and see how many soldiers would be required to keep the people from arming—though virtually they are armed already. How many iron workers and machine shops would have to be seized to keep the American people from making cannon? And what would the state militia be doing? One hundred thousand men a peril to this republic!

They could not hold the city of New York. To our seven or eight million people an army of 1,000,000 men not having the gift of ubiquity would be a playing. Fancy one soldier trying to subdue an American township of seventy-five inhabitants of whom every second man owns a firearm and knows how to use it.

And to give in miniature the conditions that would obtain with an army of one hundred thousand, as you cannot divide your soldier you may multiply your inhabitants to seven hundred and fifty.

Gentlemen, gentlemen, you make me unspeakably weary.

In the year 1890 the exports of manufactured products aggregated \$161,000,000. The partisans of Mr. Bryan arise every once in a while to declare that the doctrine that protection fosters industry has been exploded. Since 1890 we have not had a continuous operation of a Republican tariff. The Wilson bill broke in upon the policy established by McKinley and Blaine and it was not until 1897 that the country returned to a Republican tariff policy, and yet the exports of manufactured products for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, amounted to \$435,000,000. That means a great deal of work for a great many people who, but for the growth of our manufacturing industries, must have been forced into the ranks of the unemployed.

The past ten years has served to explode another free trade doctrine. It is that that the manufacturing enterprises needed was not so much protection as free raw materials. What do the figures of production say? The Wilson bill gave manufacturers free raw materials, yet during the three years of operation of the Wilson tariff law the importations of raw materials averaged less than during the three years of operation of the new Republican tariff. In fact the importations of raw materials during the year ending June 30, 1900, averaged 50 per cent more than during any year of the operation of the Wilson tariff. The simple fact is that under low tariff we import more of manufactured goods and more of raw materials, while under a tariff high enough to protect we import less of manufactured goods and more of raw materials. One by one the old contentions of low tariff advocates are laid upon the shelf as null, void and of no effect.

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## SOBER, SECOND THOUGHT.

In his address at Stockton, Mr. Chas. A. Towne said one good thing. He is worthy of being quoted:

"No man should vote by guess or habit and least of all by the direction of another. The safety of the republic lies in the willingness and readiness of the private citizen to do his full duty on election days and the first requirement in that regard is that the citizen shall do the very best he can to form correct opinions. We say in America that every man is entitled to his opinion, but I venture to affirm that there is at least one limitation upon the maxim. I say that no man is entitled to an opinion, at all events not to an opinion expressed by a vote, unless he has used the power that God has given him, and the opportunities his environment affords, to have his opinion a correct one."

Mr. Towne is right in this contention. The contention is a survival of the Republicanism. The Republican party has always depended upon the sober, second thought of the people for the support of its policies. It has no hope of winning an election by virtue of a furor, of appeals to passion, prejudices, the spreading broadcast of the doctrine of hate.

The Republican party never trumps up an issue. It never conjures a bogey out of the vasty deep to do service in lullabying timid people. In short the Republican party never does any of the things which Mr. Bryan and Mr. Towne and all the rest of the Bryan partisans are doing in this campaign and sought so valiantly to do in 1896, for the purpose of winning with a rush and before people had time to catch their breaths.

It may be admitted that, in 1896, if the election had been held three weeks sooner, Mr. Bryan might have carried California, but those three weeks gave the voters time to come to their sober, second thoughts.

The first two months of the pending campaign was devoted by the Republicans to puncturing the bogies that the Bryanites and Townites had conjured out of the vasty depths and inflated for the occasion.

The true nature of the bogus bogies of imperialism and militarism having been made known to the people, their minds will now be receptive to rational discussions of the real issues involved in the contest. There is little ground for fear for the success of the Republican cause when the voters are in a frame of mind to "use the powers God has given them and the opportunities their environment affords to make their opinions correct opinions."

In 1890 the importations of manufactured products into this country amounted to \$346,678,654, forming 44.8 per cent of the total imports, while last year the importations of manufactured products amounted to only \$250,802,721, and formed but 37.0 per cent of the total imports. This means that, under Republican policies, the people of the United States are selling more and more and buying less and less as the years go by. This means that the balance of trade is setting more strongly in our favor year by year. This means that, by increasing our sales and decreasing our purchases we are able, as a people, to increase our loans to other peoples and to increase our income as money lenders. It means that we are becoming a creditor instead of a debtor nation. It means that the people will do wisely to continue the policy that has accomplished so much for them. It means that they should let well enough alone.

During the last three years of Democratic low tariff administration, when our country was at peace with all the world, and Democrats were reveling in a pretended economy, the expenditures of the government exceeded its receipts by \$137,811,729. During the first three years of President McKinley's administration the expenditures of the government have exceeded the receipts by only \$145,211,261 and, meantime, Spain has been driven out of two hemispheres, a formidable insurrection in the Philippine islands has been resisted and internal improvements have had all the money they needed.

The Southern Pacific Company will run a Special Train of Pullman Sleeping Cars from San Francisco to the City of Mexico, leaving on October 10, 1900, and passing Los Angeles on the following day.

The round trip rate from San Francisco will be \$100, from Los Angeles \$50, and proportionate rates on other points.

It is admitted that the excursion will require about 30 days, but there is a good good reason for this. The trip is a long one, and the train is a very complete one, and is not to be hurried. The trip is a very complete one, and is not to be hurried. The trip is a very complete one, and is not to be hurried.

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## STANDING FROM UNDER.

The efforts of the forces of Bryanism to stand out from under the 16 to 1 proposition are little short of Herculean. In his letter of acceptance Mr. Bryan made as graceful a backdown as possible, and yet maintain a show of consistency, and every speaker on the road and every Bryanistic newspaper have done their best to make it appear that Mr. Bryan could not do anything for the free coinage of silver if he wanted to and they have sought by implication to make it appear that he would not if he could.

This dodge is artful but it implies only a pre-election significance. The plan from the start was, first, to commit the Bryan forces to the free coinage of silver so that, in the event of having made a successful canvass, the amalgamated parties would stand pledged to the interests of silver mine owners.

This done those parties were to be as free as possible to hedge, and conciliate and reassure those who had refused to support Mr. Bryan because of his advocacy of the free coinage of silver. The gold Democratic vote is the vote for which the cohorts of Bryanism are straining every nerve.

And the gold Democrats can commit no folly so great as to allow themselves to be caught with such a chaff. As President McKinley wisely said in his letter of acceptance, the free coinage of silver is the only bond of union between the various factions that go to make up Bryanism.

The president might have gone further and pointed out that the essential element in this bond of union is flatism. The Populists and silver Republicans, not daring at this time to stand unequivocally for a purely flat currency content themselves with a modified form of flatism that represents only 52 per cent of fiat to 48 per cent of real substance. They would prefer flat without substance.

Shakespeare, among his many allusions to the sweetness, the innocence and the helplessness of the lamb, only once cites it as an article of food.



# GOING TO MEXICO?

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